UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26168
27 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Alarming reports are being received from the Azerbaijani Republic where Armenian armed forces occupied the town of Agdam last week and since then have been carrying out a large scale offensive against another Azeri town, Fizuli.

As a result of this recent Armenian aggression, many casualties have been reported and 50,000 Azerbaijanis have been forced out of their homes.

Until now, Armenia has refused to adhere to the timetable of urgent steps for the implementation of Security Council resolution 822 which calls for immediate withdrawal of all occupying forces from the Kelbedjar district and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan. A large portion of the Azerbaijani territory still remains under Armenian occupation.

The occupation of Agdam and the new military aggression against Fizuli carried out at a time when the Minsk Group is about to hold a meeting in Rome confirm once again Armenia's unwillingness for a peaceful solution of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. They also constitute a serious blow to regional peace and security and provide ample evidence of Armenia's aggressive attitude.

In the light of these alarming developments in a region contiguous to Turkey, my Government requests the Security Council to urgently consider this situation in order to stop the aggression against Azerbaijan and secure the immediate withdrawal of the Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories.

I will appreciate it if this letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Inal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-42229 (E) 270793

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UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26169
27 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit to you the attached letter, dated 24 July 1993, from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Alija Izetbegović, addressed to you.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 24 July 1993 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to the establishment of "safe areas", according to Security Council resolutions 819 (1993), 824 (1993) and 836 (1993), the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina finds the activities of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations slow, inconsistent and indecisive. As a result, almost nothing has been accomplished on the ground. The following examples testify to it:

- According to resolution 819 (1993), paramilitary troops of the Bosnian Serbs should have withdrawn from the area around Srebrenica (para. 2). But, in fact, the selective demilitarization of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina was enforced instead. The Secretary-General was obliged to take measures immediately to increase the presence of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Srebrenica and its surroundings (para. 2). Moreover, the Secretary-General was obliged to intensify humanitarian operations in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially in Srebrenica and its surroundings (para. 9), in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. This has been only partially done in Srebrenica. The same applies to Zepa.

- The aggressor has systematically obstructed the implementation of resolution 824 (1993) on the establishment of the safe areas. The Security Council and the Secretary-General are aware of the fact, on the basis of reports from UNPROFOR headquarters, yet nothing has been done in that respect, although in paragraph 7 the Council declares the readiness to adopt measures necessary for its full implementation, in the event of failure to comply with the resolution. It enables the aggressor to continue, unpunished, with armed attacks on Sarajevo, Gorazde, Tuzla, Bihac and other areas. It further enables the aggressor to refuse to withdraw its forces, especially the heavy artillery, to areas where it cannot present a menace to civilians, and to block supplies of the elementary needs of civilians - food, medicine, water, electricity and gas. From 6 May 1993, when resolution 824 (1993) was adopted, up to now, 398 persons have been killed in Sarajevo alone and 2,600 have been wounded.

- The aggressor is trying, among other things, negotiations at Sarajevo airport to avoid the very core of the safe area concept under resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) and to impose demilitarization, to the disadvantage of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- Especially worrying is the slowness in taking all measures needed for the efficient implementation of the mandate of UNPROFOR extended by resolution 836 (1993) (paras. 5 and 9). For this reason and because of the indecisiveness of the Secretary-General and the UNPROFOR Command, the possibilities given by the extended mandate are not used in practice.

- For no apparent reason, there is a delay in elaboration and ensuring all organizational, technical, operative and other measures to support the extended mandate of UNPROFOR, as well as the use of air power (para. 10). This is now used as an excuse to delay the beginning of the protection from the air of UNPROFOR troops, as well as around the designated safe areas, which was planned for 22 July 1993.

Taking into consideration the extremely unsatisfactory implementation of resolutions concerning the establishment of the safe areas and the prospect of only increasing civilian suffering, we request that the Security Council, in accordance with paragraph 14 of its resolution 83[illegible] (1993), adopt new and stronger measures, and establish mechanisms, including the authorization of the Secretary-General and the UNPROFOR Command for their decisive and efficient implementation.

In our support for the establishment of the safe areas, we have always agreed that they are necessary for the protection of civilians. However, they are not a goal in themselves, but only a part of the peace process and a first step towards a just and lasting political solution.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ
President of the Presidency

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General Assembly
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GENERAL

A/47/989
S/26170
27 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Inal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 26 July 1993 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the negative implications for the process of negotiations on the Cyprus issue, conducted under your auspices, of the report (Avis) issued by the Commission of the European Communities on 30 June 1993, concerning the unilateral application of the Greek Cypriot side for European Community (EC) membership.

I should first of all like to re-emphasize that, as it had also been explained to all concerned at the time, the unilateral Greek Cypriot application for Community membership is devoid of any legal basis, as it was made without any consultation with, and the assent of, the Turkish Cypriot side. It is neither compatible with the 1960 Agreements establishing the "Republic of Cyprus", according to which the basis of legitimacy was the political partnership and joint decision-making of the two national communities of equal political status; nor with the present realities prevailing on the island, namely, the existence of two separate, independent States, neither of which has the right or competence to act or take decisions on behalf of the other or the island as a whole.

Your Excellency will no doubt recall the tremendous difficulties that the Greek Cypriot application had created for the negotiations when it was submitted in July 1990. At a time when the process aimed at a mutually acceptable solution based on the free will and political equality of the two peoples was continuing, the efforts of one party to determine unilaterally the future of the island on as important a matter as EC membership was, and continues to be, totally contrary to the spirit and purpose of the negotiations. It was in cognizance of this fact that the Secretary-General, through his spokesman, had stated, on 11 September 1993, that the question of EC membership for Cyprus constitutes one of the issues that should be negotiated and agreed upon between the two sides within the framework of an overall settlement.

In spite of such a manifestation of lack of political will on the part of the Greek Cypriot side for a negotiated solution, the Turkish Cypriot side has since continued the talks, in the hope and expectation that the EC Commission would refrain from taking action on the application in the interest of the negotiating process. However, the report of the EC Commission, which states, inter alia, that "the Commission is willing to begin immediately talks with the Government of Cyprus", indicates that these hopes and expectations have been in vain.

In the light of the above and in awareness of the new obstacles that this development creates for the process of negotiations, I am confident that you will use your influence with all concerned so that the Greek Cypriot application for EC membership is not carried any further, deepening the existing lack of trust between the two sides and rendering your efforts more difficult.

I shall be grateful if this letter is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/989/Corr.1
S/26170/Corr.1
29 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

The following correction has been requested by the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations:

Page 2, annex, third paragraph

The third sentence should read

It was in cognizance of this fact that the Secretary-General, through his spokesman, had stated, on 11 September 1990, that the question of EC membership for Cyprus constitutes one of the issues that should be negotiated and agreed upon between the two sides within the framework of an overall settlement.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26171
27 July 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 26 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, in accordance with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 841 (1993), of 16 June 1993, Decree 1470/93 on sanctions against the Republic of Haiti, issued by the National Executive Power on 12 July 1993.

(Signed) Emilio J. CARDENAS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Decree of 12 July 1993 on sanctions against Haiti

In view of the fact that the Argentine Republic is an original Member of the United Nations, and

Considering:

That before the interruption of the democratic regime in the Republic of Haiti, the National Executive Power approved, by Decree No. 2186 of 21 October 1991, resolutions MRE/RES.1/91 and MRE/RES.2/91 of 3 and 8 October 1991 respectively, adopted within the ambit of the Organization of American States;

That it is a fundamental purpose of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security and to take the effective collective measures necessary for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace;

That the Security Council is the organ competent to decide what measures are appropriate for that purpose, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

That the Members of the United Nations must accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council, assisting it in the actions it undertakes in accordance with the Charter;

That in the exercise of such powers the Security Council adopted resolution 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, recognizing the urgent need for an early, comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the crisis in the Republic of Haiti in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and international law;

That the present measure is enacted in exercise of the powers derived from article 86, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the National Constitution;

Therefore,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE NATION
DECREES:

Article 1. Resolution 841 (1993), adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations on 16 June 1993 and annexed to this Decree, is hereby approved.

Article 2. The National Executive Power and the divisions and public agencies of the State, the provinces and the municipalities shall adopt within their respective jurisdictions such measures as are required to implement the decisions contained in the resolution approved in the preceding article.

Article 3. This Decree shall be promulgated, published, transmitted to the National Department of the Registro Oficial and placed in the archives.

(Signed) Guido di TELLA
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
International Trade and Worship

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26172
27 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have just learned from the Embassy of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Zagreb, Croatia that the Official television channel of the Croatian government, "Hrvatska Televizija (HTV)" and the Official radio of the Croatian government, "Hrvatska Radio" have been calling for the formation of a mass demonstration, to be held tomorrow, 28 July 1993, in front of the Embassy of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This encouragement from the official government media has been continuing since early this morning, Croatian time.

My government is alarmed with regards to this very volatile situation.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26173
31 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. On 16 June 1993, the Security Council adopted resolution 841 (1993) in connection with its consideration of the question concerning Haiti in response to the letter dated 7 June 1993 (S/25958) from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

2. In resolution 841 (1993) the Council decided that, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, starting on 23 June 1993, all States should adopt the measures set forth in paragraphs 5 to 14 of the resolution "unless the Secretary-General, having regard to the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, has reported to the Council that, in light of the results of the negotiations conducted by the Special Envoy for Haiti of the United Nations and Organization of American States Secretaries-General, the imposition of such measures is not warranted at that time".

3. The text of resolution 841 (1993) was transmitted to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of all States upon its adoption. The text of the resolution was also transmitted to the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States.

4. Under the provisions of paragraph 13 of the same resolution, the Security Council requested all States to report to the Secretary-General by 16 July 1993 on the measures they had initiated for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 5 to 9 of the resolution.

5. As of 26 July 1993, 16 replies had been received pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 841 (1993). Each of the replies has been issued as a document of the Security Council in chronological order of their receipt, as indicated below:

Brazil	28 June 1993	S/26035
Switzerland	6 July 1993	S/26081
Fiji	7 July 1993	S/26093
Belgium	12 July 1993	S/26094
Finland	15 July 1993	S/26098
Denmark	15 July 1993	S/26114
Norway	15 July 1993	S/26122
France	15 July 1993	S/26123
Greece	15 July 1993	S/26124
Netherlands	16 July 1993	S/26115
Mexico	16 July 1993	S/26116
United Kingdom	16 July 1993	S/26117
Sweden	20 July 1993	S/26140
Japan	21 July 1993	S/26141
United States	22 July 1993	S/26142
Argentina	26 July 1993	S/26171

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26174
27 July 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 26 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the French and English versions of the statement on Tajikistan issued by the European Community and its member States on 25 July 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English/French]

Statement on Tajikistan issued on 23 July 1993 by the European Community and its member States

The Community and its member States condemn the current worsening of armed violence in Tajikistan, at its borders and in northern Afghanistan. They deplore the death of the numerous civil and military victims.

The Community and its member States give great importance to stability in the region and express their attachment to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Tajikistan. They call upon all the parties involved to show moderation in order to avoid internationalizing the conflict. They reiterate the importance of a strict compliance by all parties with CSCE principles.

As in their statement of 29 June 1993 condemning the banning of four opposition parties in Tajikistan, the Community and its member States enjoin all the parties involved to initiate a dialogue which is the sole means of achieving national reconciliation. They further call upon the authorities in Dushanbe to assist in the return and reintegration of Tajiks who have fled the civil war.

The Community and its member States consider that a global, peaceful and definitive settlement to the civil war in Tajikistan can be achieved only through talks between the States directly concerned in the region, in conjunction with United Nations representatives on the spot and with the support of the CSCE. They encourage the United Nations Secretary-General and the Presidency-in-Office of the CSCE in their efforts to that end.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26175
27 July 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 27 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the French and English versions of the statement on Lebanon issued by the European Community and its member States on 27 July 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of
Belgium to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English/French]

Statement on the situation in Lebanon

The European Community and its member States are greatly concerned at the resurgence of violence on the Lebanese-Israeli border, whether they concern operations by the Israeli army in Lebanon or attacks against Israel emanating from Lebanon. They firmly condemn once more all acts of violence whatever their origin.

They deeply regret the civilian casualties resulting from such violence and operations which have already caused the exodus of several thousand people. The civilian population throughout the region has a right to peace and security.

They call for an immediate stop to all such actions directed against the sovereignty of Lebanon, its territorial integrity and its independence and which threaten the peace process. They also call on all parties concerned to respect and cooperate with the United Nations forces in the region.

The European Community and its member States recall that they have for many years called for the full implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

The all too long years of violence and conflict have shown that the use of force and recourse to violence have brought neither a solution nor the prospect of peace for any of the parties involved.

They call on all parties to show restraint and to pursue intensively the peace process negotiations, which have reached a crucial phase. Only their successful conclusion will offer any hope of an untroubled future for this region and its sorely tried people.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26176
27 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

1. Further to the Note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 June 1993 (S/26015) concerning the Council's documentation and related matters, the President of the Security Council wishes to state that all members of the Council have indicated their agreement with the following proposals:

1. The tentative forecast of the programme of work of the Security Council for each month should be made available to all Member States, for information. This should be done once the Secretariat has presented the forecast to the President of the Council and it has been transmitted to the members of the Council.

2. The forecast should be prepared along the same lines as now, in conformity with the decisions of the Council.

3. The forecast should be made available, in all official languages "for information only/not an official document" and there should be a footnote reading:

"This tentative forecast of the programme of work of the Security Council has been prepared by the Secretariat for the President of the Council. The forecast covers in particular those matters that may be taken up during the month pursuant to earlier decisions of the Council. The fact that a matter is or is not included in the forecast carries no implication that it will or will not be taken up during the month: the actual programme of work will be determined by developments and the views of members of the Council."

2. The members of the Council will continue their consideration of other suggestions concerning the Council's documentation and related matters.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26177
27 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 20 July 1993 (S/26111), and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 14 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/26083),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is until 31 January 1994;

2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, 1/ approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

1/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978, document S/12611.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26178
28 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 JULY 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, by which the Council decided to deploy a limited number of military observers as part of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

Having completed consultations with potential contributors, I propose that the group of 12 military observers, to be deployed in the first week of August 1993, be composed of elements from the following States: Austria, Ireland and Hungary.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

93-42394 (E) 280793

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26179
28 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 JULY 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 20 July 1993 (S/26178) concerning the composition of the military observer group as part of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
President of the Security Council

93-42400 (E) 280793

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26180
27 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 JULY 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the attached letter dated 24 July 1993, addressed to me by His Excellency Reverend Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide, President of the Republic of Haiti.

I should be grateful if you would draw this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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Annex

[Original: French]

Letter dated 24 July 1993 from the President of the Republic of Haiti addressed to the Secretary-General

I am transmitting herewith the proposals by the Government of the Republic of Haiti for United Nations assistance in creating a new police force and professionalizing the Haitian Armed Forces.

These proposals include the terms of reference that are to govern the operations of the different technical missions Haiti hopes to receive in the areas we have specified.

We would also stress the importance of development assistance, which should help us avoid any adverse consequences of armed forces reductions, and the urgent need for judicial reform, without which it will be impossible to establish a genuine atmosphere of peace in our country.

We hope, Sir, that our proposals will be favourably received and implemented as soon as possible.

(Signed) Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE

Enclosure

[Original: French]

United Nations assistance in the creation of a new police force and professionalization of the Haitian Armed Forces

Police

International assistance in respect of the police shall be provided to Haiti immediately after the new Prime Minister takes office in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Governor's Island Agreement.

The main objectives shall be:

(a) Providing guidance and assistance with a view to enhancing the functioning of the existing security forces until the new Haitian police force is deemed capable of assuming its responsibilities. Particular attention will be paid to respect for human rights;

(b) Helping to create a new civilian police force.

The number of police officers to be recommended to the Security Council shall be determined by the Secretary-General of the United Nations together with the President of the Republic of Haiti. According to an initial estimate, some 500 to 600 United Nations officers will be required.

Professionalization of the Armed Forces

United Nations assistance in this area will take the form of engineers and instructors under the command of an officer appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and approved by the Security Council.

They will help the Haitian Armed Forces to attain the degree of professionalism required to discharge their constitutional obligations and, in particular, ensure the security and integrity of the Republic, help the nation in time of natural disaster and carry out development tasks pursuant to articles 264 and 266 of the Constitution.

At the outset, this component will comprise 50 to 60 instructors and approximately 500 engineers and construction experts.

The mission participants will serve under commanders appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and placed under his authority; they will respect the Haitian Constitution and Haitian sovereignty in the exercise of their functions.

They will wear their national uniform along with the United Nations beret and insignia, in keeping with established practice. They will serve under the United Nations flag and will be equipped with handguns intended for their personal protection, but they will not be authorized to use force to control violence.

The task of modernizing the Haitian Armed Forces and strengthening judicial institutions is to be carried out according to plans drawn up by the President, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Justice of the Government of national concord, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26180*
28 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 JULY 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the attached letter dated 24 July 1993, addressed to me by His Excellency Reverend Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide, President of the Republic of Haiti.

I should be grateful if you would draw this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex

[Original: French]

Letter dated 24 July 1993 from the President of the Republic of Haiti addressed to the Secretary-General

I am transmitting herewith the proposals by the Government of the Republic of Haiti for United Nations assistance in creating a new police force and professionalizing the Haitian Armed Forces.

These proposals include the terms of reference that are to govern the operations of the different technical missions Haiti hopes to receive in the areas we have specified.

We would also stress the importance of development assistance, which should help us avoid any adverse consequences of armed forces reductions, and the urgent need for judicial reform, without which it will be impossible to establish a genuine atmosphere of peace in our country.

We hope, Sir, that our proposals will be favourably received and implemented as soon as possible.

(Signed) Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE

Enclosure

[Original: French]

United Nations assistance in the creation of a new police force and professionalization of the Haitian Armed Forces

Terms of reference

Police

International assistance in respect of the police shall be provided to Haiti immediately after the new Prime Minister takes office in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Governor's Island Agreement.

The main objectives shall be:

(a) Providing guidance and assistance with a view to enhancing the functioning of the existing security forces until the new Haitian police force is deemed capable of assuming its responsibilities. Particular attention will be paid to respect for human rights;

(b) Helping to create a new civilian police force.

The number of police officers to be recommended to the Security Council shall be determined by the Secretary-General of the United Nations together with the President of the Republic of Haiti. According to an initial estimate, some 500 to 600 United Nations officers will be required.

Professionalization of the Armed Forces

United Nations assistance in this area will take the form of engineers and instructors under the command of an officer appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and approved by the Security Council.

They will help the Haitian Armed Forces to attain the degree of professionalism required to discharge their constitutional obligations and, in particular, ensure the security and integrity of the Republic, help the nation in time of natural disaster and carry out development tasks pursuant to articles 264 and 266 of the Constitution.

At the outset, this component will comprise 50 to 60 instructors and approximately 500 engineers and construction experts.

The mission participants will serve under commanders appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and placed under his authority; they will respect the Haitian Constitution and Haitian sovereignty in the exercise of their functions.

They will wear their national uniform along with the United Nations beret and insignia, in keeping with established practice. They will serve under the United Nations flag and will be equipped with handguns intended for their personal protection, but they will not be authorized to use force to control violence.

The task of modernizing the Haitian Armed Forces and strengthening judicial institutions is to be carried out according to plans drawn up by the President, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Justice of the Government of national concord, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26181
27 July 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 27 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that, notwithstanding the three-day cease-fire agreement reached between the Ministry of Defence of Azerbaijan and the command of the Armenian expeditionary forces in the occupied territory, effective 0000 hours on 25 July, Armenian troops using infantry and armoured vehicles attacked Azerbaijani positions in the direction of the town of Fizuli at 1600 hours on 25 July from the Mengelen-Ata and Bakhtych heights which they had seized the previous evening.

On 26 July, at 0600 hours, the town of Fizuli was subjected to rocket artillery fire from the commanding heights which had been occupied by the Armenian army. The firing became considerably more intense after 1000 hours. A build-up of armoured vehicles of the Armenian armed forces has been observed in the northern and western outskirts of the town.

During the night of 26 July, residential areas of the town of Fizuli were fired on from tanks and armoured vehicles from the direction of the village of Zarger, which had been occupied by the Armenian armed forces during the latest offensive.

According to information in the possession of the Ministry of Defence of Azerbaijan, heavy weapons and reinforcements are being introduced from Armenia along the functioning road through Lachin and Kelbajar. An additional 12 tanks have been brought into the Gadrut area which is situated 12 kilometres from Fizuli. An attack by Armenian armed forces is expected in the direction of the town of Goradiz, situated on the Azerbaijani-Iranian frontier, with the aim of cutting off the main road leading to the south-western districts of Azerbaijan - Kubatly, Zangelan, Djebrail and Fizuli - which have a population of 215,000.

Beginning on 25 July, in an effort to create the impression that the cease-fire is being observed in Karabakh, subunits of the Armenian armed forces sharply increased their activities along the frontier between Azerbaijan and Armenia. Frontier villages in Zangelan district are being fired upon along the entire length of the frontier with Armenia. In the evening of 25 July, Armenian subunits attacked the village of Yukhary Emizly from Kafan district.

During the night of 26 July, villages in Kazakh district were fired on from Armenian territory by heavy machine-guns, while at the same time the village of Kilid in the Ordubad district of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic was fired on from the Agarak military base, situated in the Megri district of Armenia.

Following the aggression in the Agdam district of Azerbaijan and the capture of the city of Agdam by Armenian armed forces on 23 July, the city was devastated and set ablaze. In the eastern parts and the suburbs of the city of Agdam, which have been less affected by the shelling and the fighting, Armenian soldiers went on a rampage lasting several days. During the night of 26 July, after they had finished looting, the Armenian troops barbarously set fire to the city, which had previously been home to 60,000 people.

Refugees from the city of Agdam and other occupied villages in the district are at the present time mainly in the neighbouring districts of Barda and Agjabedi and they desperately need, as a bare minimum, humanitarian assistance from the international community.

In the light of all the foregoing, I would request that these facts be taken into account by the Security Council when it meets to consider the question of Armenia's aggression against and occupation of Agdam district and other areas which have been part of Azerbaijani territory from time immemorial.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative